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Morphometric Study of MouseLung Exposed to Carcinogens.

Use of ^{3}H thymidine to label respiratory epithelium combined with thin plastic sections to give higher resolution for cell identification has made it possible to outline the cell cycle of bronchiolar and Type 2 alveolar epithelium and their disturbances during acute and chronic urethane exposure.

These methods combined with quantitative morphometric techniques for study of lung, which have been developed, are adaptable to an analysis of lung carcinogenesis. The objectives of the proposed study are: (1) to work out quantitative methods for analysis of progressive cellular changes during chemically induced epithelial hyperplasia and neoplasia, and (2) to study the association of periods of increased cell proliferation in the lung and susceptibility to carcinogens.

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